

**CAPSULE SUMMARY****BA-2416****St. Mark's Church****30 Melvin Avenue****Catonsville, Baltimore County****ca. 1889****Private**

Local contractor William Gerwig constructed St. Mark's Church in 1889 to the designs of Thomas C. Kennedy, a Baltimore architect. The new Renaissance Revival style edifice at 30 Melvin Avenue served as the first Catholic Church in Catonsville, a prosperous commuter suburb on the outskirts of Baltimore City. Continuing in this role today, the parish is the largest Christian congregation in Catonsville and one of the largest and most prosperous in the Baltimore area. The 1889 masonry church is supported by a contemporary wood frame rectory designed in the Queen Anne style, a 1949 brick school, a 1962 Flemish bond brick church designed in the Colonial Revival style, and contemporary brick bell tower.

The one-and-a-half-story building is three bays wide and six bays deep with a projecting apse and private clergy chambers. It is constructed of coursed granite with a rough-cut face and trimmed with limestone. The steeply pitched front gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles and pierced by ventilating dormers. A gabled parapet with staggered bargeboard, half-timbering, and coping, all of limestone, marks the façade. By 1925, a one-story entry vestibule and a one-story addition surrounding the apse were construction. Additionally, secondary entries and confessional were added to the side elevations of the rectangular building.

Inventory No. BA-2416

## 1. Name of Property

historic Saint Mark's Church

other	Saint Mark's Chapel
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## 2. Location

street and number 30 Melvin Avenue not for publication

city, town                      Baltimore                      - vicinity

county Baltimore

**3. Owner of Property** (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name	St. Mark's Roman Catholic Congregation Inc.
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street and number 30 Melvin Avenue telephone 410.744.6560

city, town	Baltimore	state	Maryland	zip code	21228
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#### 4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore County Courthouse tax map and parcel map 101, parcel 727

city, town	Towson,	liber	215	folio 541
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## 5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District  
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District  
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register  
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register  
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER  
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT  
☐ Other:

## 6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count	
___district	___public	___agriculture	Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>X</u> building(s)	<u>X</u> private	___landscape	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u> buildings
___structure	___both	___commerce/trade	___	___ sites
___site		___defense	___	___ structures
___object		___domestic	___	___ objects
		___education	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u> Total
		___funerary		
		___government		
		___health care		
		___industry		
		___recreation/culture		
		<u>X</u> religion		
		___social		
		___transportation		
		___work in progress		
		___unknown		
		___vacant/not in use		
		___other:		
			<b>Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory</b>	
			2	

## 7. Description

Inventory No. BA-02416

### Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one-paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The Renaissance Revival style church at 30 Melvin Avenue was constructed in 1898 to the designs of Baltimore architect Thomas C. Kennedy. The one-and-a-half-story building is three bays wide and six bays deep with a projecting apse and private clergy chambers. It is constructed of coursed granite with a rough-cut face and trimmed with limestone. The steeply pitched front gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles and pierced by ventilating dormers. A gabled parapet with staggered bargeboard, half-timbering, and coping, all of limestone, marks the façade. By 1925, a one-story entry vestibule and a one-story addition surrounding the apse were constructed. Additionally, secondary entries and confessionals were added to the side elevations of the rectangular building.

### EXTERIOR

The façade of the building, facing west to Melvin Avenue, is marked at the first story by the circa 1925 entry vestibule. This one-story projecting bay is clad with a stucco finish and set upon a coursed granite foundation. It is detailed with a limestone watertable and granite blocking buttresses with limestone caps. The main entry is centrally placed, accessed by stone steps with metal rails. The lancet-arched opening is framed with molded surrounds, stepped at the sides. Undersized acorn drops are located on the soffitt of the arch. It has two four-paneled wood doors and a diamond-paned transom. Two triangular panels with quatrefoil relief flank the opening. The flat roof of the projecting entry is finished with bed molding and an overhanging ogee cornice. The sides of the addition are pierced with small lancet-arched openings. Placed high in the wall, the openings have elaborate wooden frames with sloping wood sills, molded surrounds, projecting lintel hood with brackets, and narrow fixed lights.

The façade of the main block, flanking the projecting addition, is marked by wide limestone stringcourses that terminate before reaching the corners of the building. Between the two stringcourses are round medallions with recessed centers. Over the addition, on the upper story of the façade are three elongated openings with pointed saracenic arches and staggered limestone surrounds. The center window has fixed stained glass supported by seven narrow muntins. The smaller side windows have four narrow muntins. The edges of the front-gabled parapet are detailed with staggered limestone bargeboard and limestone half-timbering. A stone cross has been placed at the apex of the parapet.

The south elevation of the church is marked by a limestone watertable wrapping around the building from the façade. Under the first story windows, doubling as a continuous sill, is a wide limestone stringcourse that terminates prior to the corners of the building. The basement is pierced by square window openings with narrow wood surrounds. The first story has six equally placed pointed saracenic-arched window openings. These elongated openings have staggered limestone surrounds and molded lintels. The stained glass windows are held in place with five narrow metal muntins. Two front gable dormers pierce the roof. The small wood frame dormers have louvered wooden vents.

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The westernmost bay, below the first story window openings, is marked by a one-story entry addition (circa 1925). It is set upon a coursed granite foundation with a limestone watertable and has stuccoed walls. Covered by a flat roof, the addition has stone steps with metal rails. A double-leaf door with recessed panels pierces it. Staggered limestone casings with crossetting and a projecting keystone surround the segmentally arched opening. Small square windows with square-edged lug casings and fixed lights mark the sides. The flat roof of the projecting entry is finished with bed molding and an overhanging ogee cornice. At the center of the elevation is a secondary entry bay, dating from the 1920s. This one-story addition is set upon a granite foundation with a limestone watertable and has stuccoed walls. A small square opening pierces the south elevation just below the entablature. Square-edged casings with a lug lintel and sill surround the opening. The flat roof of the projecting entry is finished with bed molding and an overhanging ogee cornice. The easternmost bay of the south elevation has a one-story entry bay. Covered by half-hipped roof of asphalt shingles, the projecting bay is clad with coursed granite. Concrete steps with a metal rail provide access to the bay. It has a single paneled entry door surrounded by staggered limestone casings and a segmental-arch. A paired window opening marks the south elevation of the original projecting bay at the eastern end of the building. This bay is one-and-a-half stories in height with a steeply pitched gable roof. It is clad with coursed granite with a raked cornice of wood. The paired opening has 4/4 windows with wide staggered surrounds, a shared sill, and segmentally arched lintel.

The east elevation of the building exposes the semi-circular apse that projects from the center of the wall. The apse is flanked by one-and-a-half story projecting chambers, and largely obscured on the first story by a circa 1925 one-story addition. The one-story addition is constructed of masonry with a stucco finish and a projecting watertable. It is one bay deep and two bays wide, with single segmentally arched window openings. A single opening marks the side elevations, while two openings pierce the east side. The 6/6 window are surrounded by staggered limestone surrounds and segmentally arched lintels. The half-hipped roof has overhanging eaves and is clad with standing seam metal. A corbeled brick chimney rises from the addition, abutting the apse. Three round openings with wide limestone surrounds and stained glass marks the upper story of the apse. The conical roof of the apse is covered with asphalt shingles and has exposed rafter ends ornamenting the overhanging eaves.

The north elevation of the church is marked by a limestone watertable wrapping around the building from the façade. Under the first story windows, doubling as a continuous sill, is a wide limestone stringcourse that terminates prior to the corners of the building. The basement is pierced by square window openings with narrow wood surrounds. The first story has six equally placed pointed saracenic-arched window openings. These elongated openings have staggered limestone surrounds and molded lintels. The stained glass windows are held in place with five narrow metal muntins. Two front gable dormers pierce the roof. The small wood frame dormers have louvered wooden vents.

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### INTERIOR

The interior plan of the church is open with a center aisle running the depth of the nave to the apse at the eastern end. The church is entered through a narthex, which has a stair on each side that provides access to the balcony. In the nave, the floor beneath the pews features two-and-a-quarter-inch tongue-and-groove boards, while the aisles and apse have wall-to-wall carpeting. The original pews remain, with scrolled arms and trefoil pierced bases. The walls are finished with smooth plaster, and are marked by a three-foot, eleven-inch high wainscot with a wooden chair rail. Steam radiators are placed within recesses behind metal grills in the wainscots. The five-inch high baseboard features an ogee cap with a fillet. Five stained glass leaded windows are symmetrically placed on the side walls, and are marked by square-edged surrounds and carved wood sills. Two confessional booths, dating from the 1920s, are located at the center of the side walls. Additionally, two niches displaying religious statuary are symmetrically placed on the west wall, flanking the center aisle. Metal columns visually support the balcony at the west end of the nave. The barrel-vaulted ceiling is clad with acoustical tile, and is visually supported by carved wood brackets along the side walls. Electric lanterns hang from a series of metal rods suspended over the nave. Loudspeakers have also been installed on all four walls, near the ceiling.

The marble altar rail features an arcade of trefoil arches. Recessed behind a wide pointed saracenic arch, the semi-circular apse has smooth plaster walls, and a domical ceiling with a painted roundel of Mary, Joseph, and the infant Christ. An elaborately carved three-level marble altar adorns the apse, and two smaller altarpieces are located on either side, at the heads of the side aisles. All three altars support religious statuary. Two pointed saracenic-arched openings are located on each side of the apse, leading to the private clergy chambers flanking the apse.

A historic photo of the interior indicates that the look of the sanctuary was radically different during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. All of the wall surfaces, which are now painted white, were originally covered with lavish painted ornament. Decorative scrolls, vegetal motifs, and religious symbols were painted around windows and doors, along the wainscot, and along the cornice line.

### Secondary Resources

In addition to the 1898 chapel, a 1898 wood frame rectory, a 1949 school, 1962 church, and 1962 bell tower presently improve the property. The contemporary rectory is located adjacent to the chapel, on the north side. This Queen Anne style dwelling has an L-shaped plan augmented by wrap-around porches. It stands two-and-a-half stories high on a solid stone foundation. The wood frame structure is clad with asbestos shingles. The cross gable roof, trimmed with scrolled brackets and returns, is covered with asphalt shingles and pierced by and interior brick chimney. The windows hold 6/2 double-hung, wood sash with square-edged surrounds. The

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porch is set upon brick piers with a half-hipped roof of asphalt shingles. Narrow square posts with ornate brackets support the roof.

The Colonial Revival style school was constructed to the south of the chapel in 1949. The brick structure originally had a rectangular plan that was enlarged to its present H-shape by the construction of wings. The two-and-a-half story building is set upon a solid brick foundation with Flemish bond brick walls. Single and rows of window openings, elongated and standard sizes, symmetrically pierce it. The openings hold replacement windows with 6/9 and 12/12 double-hung, vinyl sash and jack-arched lintels of brick. The side gable roof of the main block is edged with slab brick chimneys with corbeled caps. The wing additions have hipped roofs. The roofs are all clad with slate tiles and pierced by front gable dormers and louvered wood frame cupolas. The stylized cornice has dentil molding. The main entry, set within the slightly projecting center bay of the main block, is detailed with a Colonial Revival style surround. It consists of pilasters, segmental arch, and open tympanum.

The school is connected to the 1962 church by a flat-roof hyphen on the east elevation. The Colonial Revival style church is rectangular in plan, measuring three bays wide. It stands two stories in height with a temple front pediment. The building is faced with brick laid in Flemish bond and covered by a front gable roof of slate tiles. Like the school, the pediment and cornice are embellished with a denticulated cornice. It is pierced on the façade, facing south, by three semi-circular arched openings recessed within the plane of the wall. The openings hold two-leaf wood doors with recessed panels. Circular openings, with louvered vents, mark the gable ends.

Replacing a turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century structure, the 1962 bell tower is located to the north of the new church. This three-story structure is one bay square. It is constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond and has a denticulated cornice. A flat-roofed cupola stands over the bell, visible through semi-circular arched openings.

## 8. Significance

Inventory No. BA-2416

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

**Significance dates** 1888-1962

**Architect** Thomas C. Kennedy

**Specific dates** 1889, 1949, 1962

**Builder** William Gerwig (contractor)

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register

☐ Maryland Register

☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

Local contractor William Gerwig constructed St. Mark's Church in 1889 to the designs of Thomas C. Kennedy, a Baltimore architect. The new Roman Catholic edifice at 30 Melvin Avenue served as the first Catholic Church in Catonsville, a prosperous commuter suburb on the outskirts of Baltimore City. Continuing in this role today, the parish is the largest Christian congregation in Catonsville and one of the largest and most prosperous in the Baltimore area. The 1889 masonry church is supported by a contemporary wood frame rectory designed in the Queen Anne style, a 1949 brick school, a 1962 Flemish bond brick church designed in the Colonial Revival style, and contemporary brick bell tower.

### HISTORY

In the 1880s, Catholic members of the Catonsville community relied on the St. Agnes parish in Woodlawn, Maryland for religious services. Although Woodlawn was only three miles from the village of Catonsville, the distance resulted in the lackadaisical attitude of the local Catholic congregates. Feeling that the establishment of a parish in Catonsville would strengthen the religious aptitude of the villagers, a prominent member of the Catonsville community petitioned the archbishop of Baltimore. "In a letter, dated September 15, 1885, to Archbishop James Gibbons of Baltimore, Charles Fusting explained that many of Catonsville's Catholics were lukewarm regarding their religion, seldom attending Mass and failing to provide religious instruction for their children."<sup>1</sup> Despite the seriousness of this plea, the request was denied based on the opinion of Father Elias McKenzie of St. Agnes' Parish, who believed that three miles was not an unreasonable distance for them to travel.

However, upon Father McKenzie's replacement in 1887, Father John Dunn decided to establish a Catholic parish in Catonsville. In March 1888, the local newspaper indicated that recently promoted Cardinal Gibbons had charged Father Dunn to begin the building of the new church. Accordingly, a tract of land along Melvin Avenue, between Frederick Road and Edmondson Avenue, was purchased. Architect Thomas C. Kennedy was hired to design the church for St. Mark's parish. Kennedy (c. 1854-1914) was based in Baltimore and was

<sup>1</sup> *Saint Mark's Church Catonsville, Maryland: One Hundred Years of Service*, (Tappan, NY: Custombook, Inc., 1988), p. 7.

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known for designing other buildings in both Maryland and Virginia for the Catholic Church. Other examples of his work can be seen at the Roman Catholic parsonage (1890) in Texas, Baltimore County, Maryland and the 1902 addition to the Catholic Academy in Hampton, Virginia.<sup>2</sup>

It was estimated that construction of the church would cost \$12,000. With only \$1,850 in donated funds, the congregation sorely needed to begin fundraising efforts. In July and again in December, the congregation organized two successful fairs to raise money for the building fund. Building began in July and on October 7, 1888 with over 10,000 people in attendance, Cardinal Gibbons laid the cornerstone of the new church.<sup>3</sup> Although construction was rapidly progressing, a severe storm hit Catonsville on December 17, 1888, demolishing the portion of the building that had been constructed to date. Construction began once again in spring 1889, with completion of the church scheduled for the fall. The first mass at St. Mark's church was held on November 3, 1889, with the official dedication coming a month later on December 8, 1889. Father Dunn, the pastor of the newly dedicated church, presided over the ceremonies that were attended by Cardinal Gibbons, Deacon George Devine, and Subdeacon Mark Moselein.<sup>4</sup> Based on the financial statements of St. Mark's Church for the period between May 1, 1888 and December 31, 1889, the builder was paid \$10,623 and the architect received a mere \$175. Other expenses for the building of the church included extra stone (\$153.50), pews (\$785), the furnace (\$269), windows (\$288.16), altar and vestment cases (\$198), gas fixtures (\$180.59), and painting (\$111.66).<sup>5</sup>

Although construction of the church was completed, improvements on the building continued to be made. In 1892, an Italian marble altar with onyx panels was installed, replacing the original wood altarpiece, and the marble Communion rail was added in 1894. The interior of the church was also frescoed and painted in 1893. Forresti and Orlando of Baltimore completed the fresco work and Filippo Costaggini of Washington, D. C, painted the image of the Holy Family on the sanctuary dome. Costaggini, having been trained in Rome, is best known for his work in the United States Capitol Building. He was hired in the 1880 to complete the eight Rotunda friezes begun by Constantino Brumidi, taking nine years to execute the work.<sup>6</sup>

The church continued to make upgrades in the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. In 1904, electricity was installed for the first time on Christmas Day, replacing the earlier gas lighting and, in 1906, the mortgage for the church was officially paid off. By 1904, the property not only included the church, but also a contemporary rectory and a parochial school for approximately 165 children. The Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps from this year indicate that the two-and-a-half story rectory was located to the northwest of the church and the two-story wood frame

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<sup>2</sup> John E. Wells and Robert E. Dalton, *The Virginia Architects 1835-1955: A Biographical Dictionary*, (Richmond, VA: New South Architectural Press, 1997), p. 237.

<sup>3</sup> *Saint Mark's Church Catonsville, Maryland: One Hundred Years of Service*, p. 8.

<sup>4</sup> *Saint Mark's Church Catonsville, Maryland: One Hundred Years of Service*, p. 10.

<sup>5</sup> *Saint Mark's Church Catonsville, Maryland: One Hundred Years of Service*, p. 9.

<sup>6</sup> "Art in the U.S. Capitol: Rotunda Frieze." Located on the Internet at <http://www.aoc.gov/art/frieze.htm> on March 20, 2000.

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school was to the east. Additionally, the maps show the presence of a bell tower, a stable and a horse shed, all to the rear of the church. In 1910, the former public school at the corner of Winters Lane and Melrose Avenue was transferred to St. Mark's Church, providing the parish with a larger school facility. At this time, the Sanborn Maps indicate that the original parochial school was now known as St. Mark's Hall. According to a 1913 report card, classes taught at St. Mark's Parish School included catechism, bible history, mass, spelling, etymology, grammar, geography, U.S. history, arithmetic, literature, physiology, reading, and penmanship.<sup>7</sup>

Significant changes to the church property had taken place by 1919, with the demolition of the bell tower, stable, horse shed, and original school building. Additionally, the lot to the rear of the church had been improved with the construction of a new two-story frame building called St. Mark's Hall, which faced Winters Lane. According to the 1925 and 1930 maps, the lots had been combined to include the church, rectory, hall, a single dwelling, and a large wagon shed with a hen house and a stable. By 1936, school attendance had grown to 400 students and by the mid-1940s was nearing full capacity at 500. As a result, a new school was constructed in 1949 on Melvin Avenue, with wings being added in the 1950s, giving the building its present H-shaped footprint.<sup>8</sup> The addition of the new school can be seen on the 1958 Sanborn Map, along with the footprint of the now demolished single dwelling and wagon shed. Despite the construction of the new school building on Melvin Avenue, the school on Winters Lane was still in use as part of the parochial school at this time. Shortly after the enlargement of the school, the parish envisioned the need for a larger church, resulting in the construction of the new St. Mark's church and bell tower in 1962. Consequently, the original church became known as "the chapel." Today, the parish property is comprised of the original 1889 church, the 1962 church and bell tower, the 1949 school, the original 1889 rectory and a newer rectory on the opposite side of Melvin Avenue.

### Chain of Title:

September 18, 1886:	Walter Snowden, Attorney for Joseph M. and Catherine R. Cone to Frederick Rice Land Records of Baltimore County, Liber 155 Folio 355
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Parcel 1 April 23, 1888:	Fredrick Rice and Mary A. Rice to Most Reverend James Gibbons, Roman Catholic Archbishop
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<sup>7</sup> Edward Orser and Joseph Arnold, *Catonsville 1880- to 1940 From Village to Suburb*, (Norfolk, VA: The Donning Company, 1989), p. 91.

<sup>8</sup> *Saint Mark's Church Catonsville, Maryland: One Hundred Years of Service*, pp. 14-22.

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Land Record of Baltimore County  
Liber 171 Folio 47

Parcel 2

July 18, 1888:

Frederick Rice and Mary A. Rice to Reverend John E. Dunn  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber 170 Folio 373

January 17, 1893:

Reverend John E. Dunn to Most Reverend James Gibbons, Roman Catholic Archbishop of  
Baltimore  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber 196 Folio 54

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### HISTORIC CONTEXT:

#### MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization:	Piedmont
Chronological/Developmental Period(s):	Industrial/Urban Dominance (1870-1930) Modern Period (1930-Present)
Historic Period Theme(s):	Architecture, Landscape Architecture and Community Planning Religion
Resource Type:	
Category:	Building
Historic Environment:	Town
Historic Function(s) and Use(s):	RELIGION/Religious Facility
Known Design Source:	Thomas C. Kennedy (architect); William Gerwig (contractor)

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. BA-2416

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"Art in the U.S. Capitol: Rotunda Frieze." Located on the Internet at <http://www.aoc.gov/art/frieze.htm> on March 20, 2000.

Baltimore County Land and Will Records. Baltimore County Courthouse, Towson, Maryland.

Brooks, Neal A. and Eric G. Rockel. *A History of Baltimore County*. Towson, MD: Friends of the Towson Library, Inc., 1979.

Orser, Edward and Joseph Arnold. *Catonsville 1880 to 1940 From Village to Suburb*. Virginia Beach, VA: The Donning Company, 1989.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. Catonsville, Maryland: 1904, 1910, 1919, 1925, 1930 and 1958.

*Saint Mark's Church Catonsville, Maryland: One Hundred Years of Service*. Tappan, NY: Custombook, Inc., 1988.

Scharf, J. Thomas. *History of Baltimore City and County from the Earliest Period to the Present Day: including Biographical Sketches of their Representative Men*. Philadelphia, PA: Louis H. Everts, 1881. Reprinted by Higginson Book Company, Salem Massachusetts.

Wells, John E. and Robert E. Dalton. *The Virginia Architects 1835-1955: A Biographical Dictionary*. Richmond, VA: New South Architectural Press, 1997.

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## 10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of project area	<u>5.66 acres</u>	
Acreage surveyed	<u>5.66 acres</u>	
Quadrangle name	<u>Baltimore West, MD</u>	Quadrangle scale <u>1:24,000</u>

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

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Saint Mark's Church is located at 30 Melvin Avenue in Catonsville, Maryland as noted on Tax Map 101, Parcel 727. The church has been historically associated with the site since its construction in 1889.

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## 11. Form Prepared by

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name/title	Robin Weidlich, Chris Novelli, and Laura Trieschmann, Architectural Historians
organization	EHT Traceries, Inc.
street & number	5420 Western Avenue
city or town	Chevy Chase, Maryland

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The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust  
DHCD/DHCP  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville, MD 21032  
410-514-7600



parking

parking

flat

school - 1949

1898 RECTORY

1898 CHAPEL

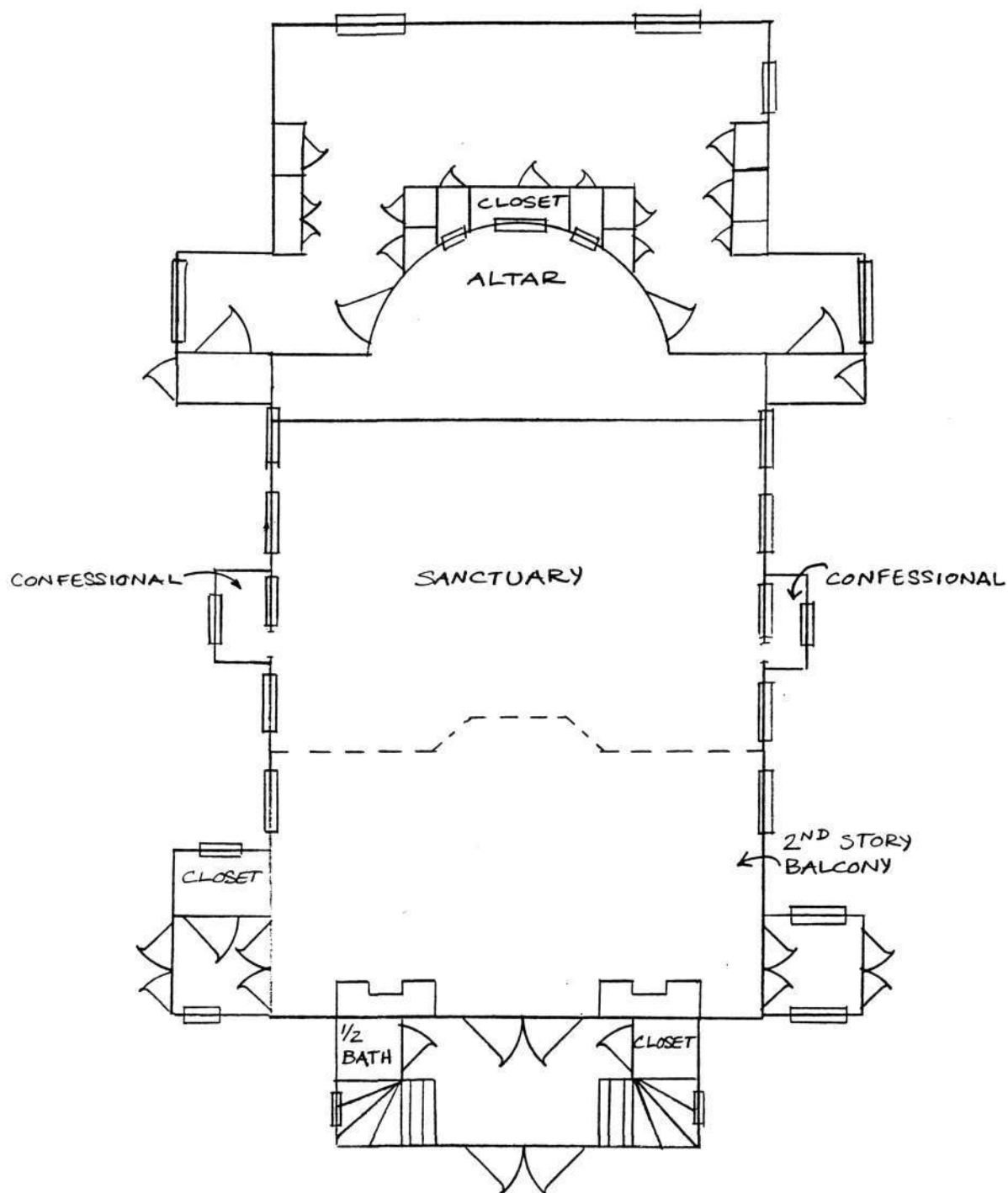
Melvin Avenue

ST. MARK'S CHURCH  
30 MELVIN AVENUE  
CATONSVILLE, MARYLAND  
BALTIMORE COUNTY

NOT DRAWN TO SCALE

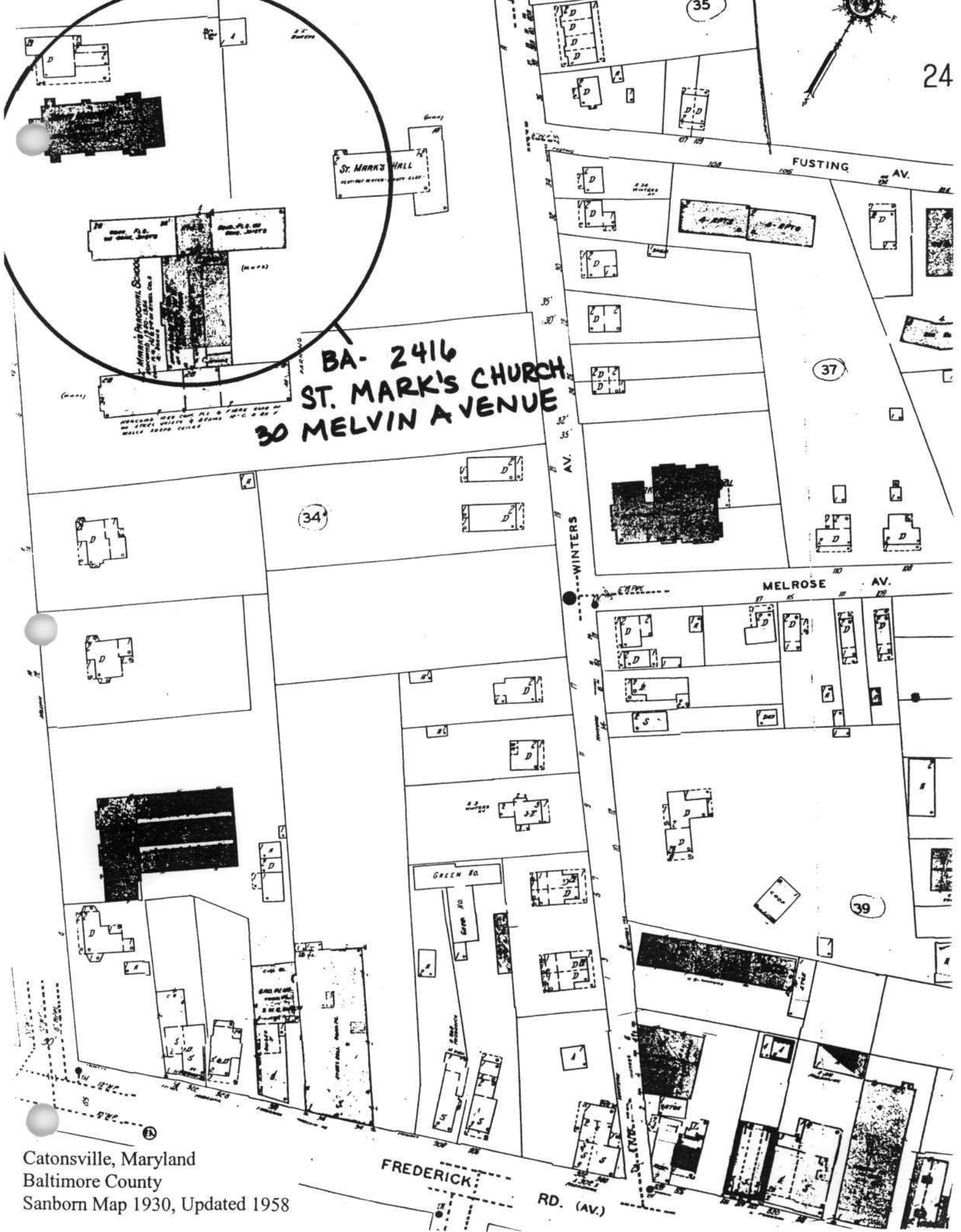
$N \leftarrow$

BA-2416

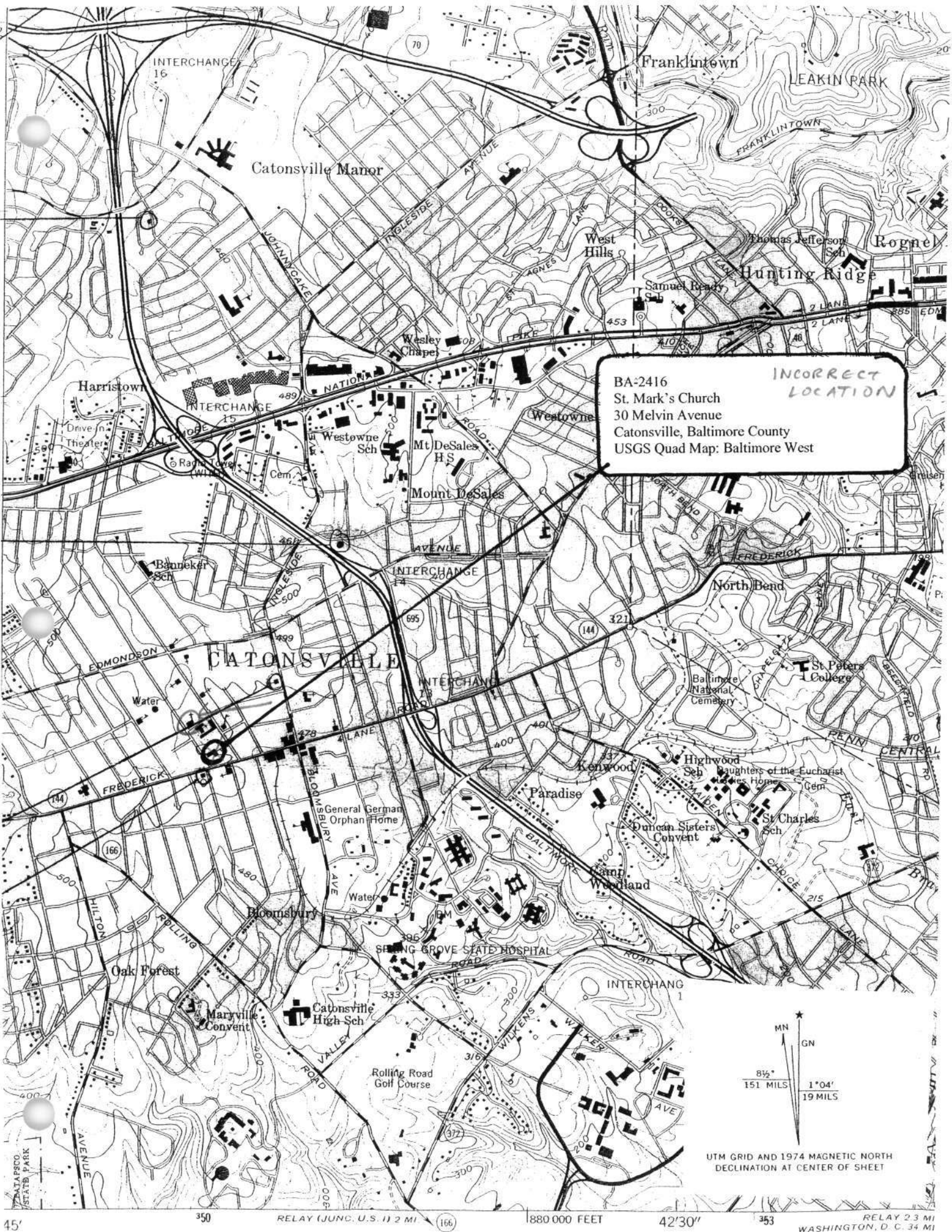


BA - 2416  
 ST. MARK'S CHURCH  
 30 MELVIN AVENUE  
 CATONSVILLE, MARYLAND  
 BALTIMORE COUNTY

FIRST FLOOR  
 NOT DRAWN TO SCALE  
 N ←

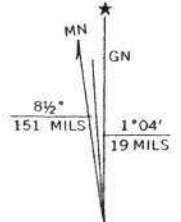


Catonsville, Maryland  
 Baltimore County  
 Sanborn Map 1930, Updated 1958



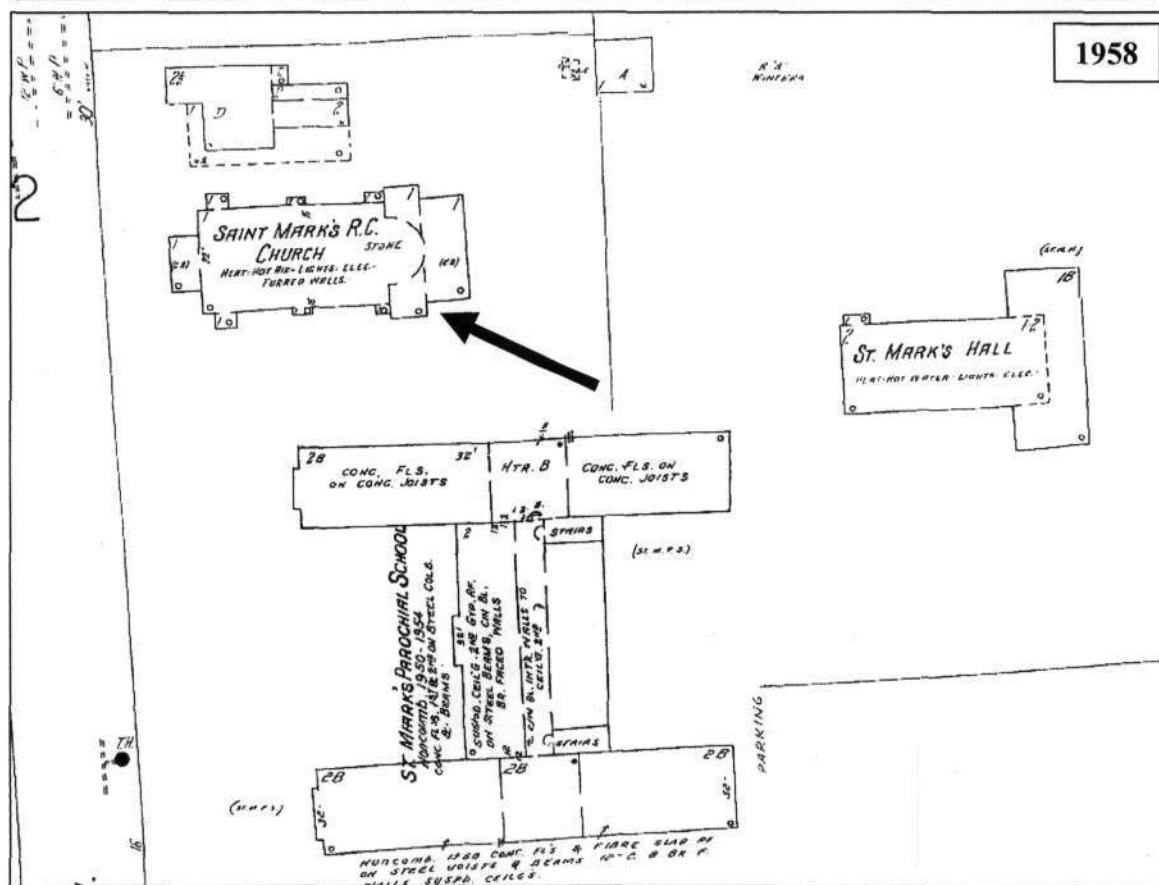
BA-2416  
St. Mark's Church  
30 Melvin Avenue  
Catonsville, Baltimore County  
USGS Quad Map: Baltimore West

INCORRECT  
LOCATION



UTM GRID AND 1974 MAGNETIC NORTH  
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

## Sanborn Maps



BA-2416  
St. Mark's Church  
30 Melvin Avenue, Catonsville  
Baltimore West quadrangle



Google Earth image, c. 2007

Tax Map 101, p. 727





BA-02416

ST. MARK'S CHURCH

30 MELVIN AVENUE, CATONSVILLE

BALTIMORE COUNTY

TRACERIES

1/00

MD SHPO

WEST ELEVATION LOOKING EAST

1 OF 9



BA-02416

ST. MARK'S CHURCH

30 MELVIN AVENUE CATONSVILLE

BALTIMORE COUNTY

TRACERIES

1/00

MD SHPO

SOUTH ELEVATION LOOKING NORTHEAST

2 OF 9



BA-02416

ST. MARK'S CHURCH

30 MELVIN AVENUE, CATONSVILLE

BALTIMORE COUNTY

TRACERIES

1/00

MD SHPO

SOUTHEAST CORNER LOOKING NORTHWEST

3 OF 9



BA-02416

ST. MARK'S CHURCH

30 MELVIN AVENUE, CATONSVILLE

BALTIMORE COUNTY

TRACERIES

1/00

MD SHPO

NORTHEAST CORNER LOOKING SOUTHWEST

4 OF 9



BA-02416  
ST. MARK'S CHURCH  
30 MELVIN AVENUE, CATONSVILLE  
BALTIMORE COUNTY  
TRACERIES  
1/00  
MD SHPO  
SANCTUARY, LOOKING EAST  
5 OF 9



BA-02416  
ST. MARK'S CHURCH  
30 MELVIN AVENUE, CATONSVILLE  
BALTIMORE COUNTY  
TRACERIES  
1/00  
MD SHPO  
SANCTUARY, LOOKING WEST  
6 OF 9



BA-02416

ST. MARK'S CHURCH

30 MELVIN AVENUE, CATONSVILLE

BALTIMORE COUNTY

TRACERIES

1/00

MD SHPO

PEWS IN SANCTUARY, LOOKING SOUTHWEST

7 OF 9



BA-02416  
ST. MARK'S CHURCH  
30 MELVIN AVENUE, CATONSVILLE  
BALTIMORE COUNTY  
TRACERIES  
1/00  
MD SHPO  
RECTORY, WEST ELEVATION LOOKING NORTHEAST  
8 OF 9



BA-02416

ST. MARK'S CHURCH

30 MELVIN AVENUE, CATONSVILLE

BALTIMORE COUNTY

TRACERIES

1/00

MD SHPO

SCHOOL, WEST ELEVATION LOOKING EAST

9 OF 9

Rt- 2416

ST. MARK'S CATHOLIC CHURCH - 1889 - 30 Melvin Avenue, Catonsville. Small, stone, Gothic Revival church designed by Thomas C. Kennedy. Opening reported in B.C. Democrat, November 9, 1889. In 1893, frescoes were painted by Filippo Costaggini, the second fresco artist employed on the U.S. Capitol dome in Washington. Five new stained glass windows were reported installed, Md. Journal, November 3, 1900.